

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

Published every evening, Sunday excepted, by the Tonopah Bonanza Printing Co. Incorporated.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS MEMBER NEVADA PRESS ASS'N

W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

One Year.....\$12.00 Three Months.....\$3.00
 Six Months.....\$6.00 One Month.....\$1.00
 Terms of Subscription by Mail for Daily Bonanza.
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Entered at the postoffice in Tonopah as second-class matter.

TONOPAH WILL SOON COME INTO ITS OWN

TONOPAH securities have been sadly neglected during the past few months, although the mines have never shown to better advantage in point of production and reserves. The dividend showing is splendid and assuring, while the cash reserves of the companies are large, to say nothing of the tremendous amount of bullion that is stored for better prices. The disbursements of velvet money by the companies operating in this district are as follows: MacNamara, \$40,395; Montana Tonopah, \$530,000; Tonopah-Belmont, \$6,893,000; Tonopah Extension, \$613,951; Tonopah Mining, \$12,100,000; Tonopah Midway, \$250,000; West End Consolidated, \$357,896; making a total of \$20,784,146.

The rate at which some of these properties are earning money, notably the Tonopah Mining, Belmont and Extension, makes it seem unreasonable that their shares should be so little in demand and at such low prices. Undoubtedly the present low price of silver is the governing influence, but it is almost absolutely assured that the upward tendency will soon begin to assert itself and that high levels will be reached not attained since the demoralization of the white metal. There is every prospect that interest will shortly again attach to the Tonopah offerings and the buyers who forestall the upward movement will reap heavy profits.

"LIBERAL" GOVERNMENT WILL BEGET PROHIBITION

PREGNANT with meaning and accurate in forecast is a statement made to the Bonanza yesterday by Hugh H. Brown with relation to the "liberal government" move. He points out how the saloon men have defeated their own ends by attempting to do all the politics in Nevada. It seems that they are practically in control of the legislature and count upon the governor as their friend. They are in a fair way to get what legislation they demand, but it will be for but a brief period. The women of Nevada are now enfranchised and they will be encouraged to carry out sweeping reform ideas largely as a result of the representatives of the people showing such particular pains to favor special interests. The indications now are that this state will be voted dry two years hence and if it is, the legislature of 1915 and the interests that govern it will have the credit, or be to blame, for such a development.

THE PRESIDENT DENIED SUPPORT

THE failure to pass the immigration bill over the president's veto by a narrow margin is technically a victory for the chief executive, but it evidences lack of support of his policy in the house, which is Democratic, the poll being 261 to 136. If there were to be a referendum on this measure the two-thirds vote, and a liberal number to boot, would be cast in favor of the bill. The United States is to become upon the conclusion of the war an island of refuge in a storm tossed sea, a mecca for the eastern hemisphere. All the vessels in the world will be insufficient to transport those who will desire to leave their devastated lands and seek a new home in America. Those who are worthy are bidden welcome, but many will prove unworthy in point of intelligence and assimilability. It is for the purpose of keeping those who would become a charge upon the nation outside its borders.

The day has nearly passed when the United States needs immigration except of the best sort. The public lands that are arable are nearly all taken up. The cattle ranges have been converted into farms and the large farms have been subdivided for intensive cultivation. One hundred and fifty million people is practically the limit of the number that this country can comfortably support and the natural increase will bring the census figures to that point in a very few years. After that time competition will have become so keen that conditions similar to those in densely populated regions abroad will prevail. By all means let immigration be restricted so far as possible. The house recognizes the need, although the president does not.

NEUTRALS MAY BE DRIVEN TO RETALIATORY MEASURES

THE rights of neutrals went by the board almost from the firing of the first shot in the European war. It was demonstrated, and with tragic clearness, that international law, in the absence of a combination of powers sufficient strong to enforce it, is not worth the paper on which it is written. The San Francisco Chronicle suggests that there is doubtless such a thing as international conscience prompting the desire for justice between the nations, but that conscience is neither expressed nor protected by the diplomatic fiction known as international law.

Neutrals, the largest as well as the smallest, were told by the belligerents that they had no more rights than they had powers to enforce them. Both sides in the great struggle are equally guilty in the violation of the rights which were supposed to belong to neutral nations. On the one hand there were invasions of neutral territory by Germany and Japan and on the other inequitable and arbitrary restrictions upon neutral shipping by England. It is with these latter that America is at present most concerned. We have been told by Great Britain, if not in so many words at least in equivalent deeds and threats, that contraband is not a matter for agreement by international treaties or definition by international law, but of despotic dictation by the strongest navy or combination of navies. The United States may presume to proceed in accordance with what before the war was the internationally accepted definition of contraband, but England, backed by her claim as mistress of the seas, warns us that unless we accept her arbitrary interpretation of the term she will seize our vessels and their cargoes and pay no compensation.

That is the plain prose of the situation, and there is no escape from its meaning. England is banking first upon her navy and secondly upon her interpretation of American sentiment as being too friendly to the allies and too strong for peace for the possibility of our participation. Leaving the

British navy as one of the war instruments still on their trial it may be said that whatever sentiment for the allies may exist in this country it is not so strong as the overwhelming sentiment for equitable treatment of American interests, and that our desire for peace is not to be mistaken for a particularized aversion to European militarism. We are just as averse to an arrogant navalism, which presumes to establish a despotism over the seven seas. In this war America asks the European nations for nothing more than the privilege of selling to all belligerents on equal terms. If a thing is contraband for Germany it must also be contraband for England, and what we can legitimately sell to the latter we should be permitted to sell to the former.

If England refuses this just treatment to neutrals, there is no occasion for any one of them going to war over the matter. There is a much simpler remedy, and one which would not only settle the shipping difficulty, but close up the whole European war in less than a few months. It is an agreement among the leading neutrals not to sell anything in the way of food or war supplies to the belligerents. The loss of United States supplies alone would have a crushing effect, but it is more than probable that other neutrals could be prevailed upon to co-operate. It is not a remedy that we should be in any haste to apply. Due notice of our intention might be more than sufficient for Great Britain. Even if the threat were not enough, and the embargo were applied, we would reap in the restoration of peace a profit more than offsetting the temporary losses, which, in the matter of food supplies, would not be an important loss, if a loss at all. The American consumer is paying dearly for the food sent to Europe. This policy is not spoken of as a probability, but as a very strong possibility if this exasperation is carried beyond the limits of national self-respect.

HOW NEVADA MAY SAVE MONEY

INASMUCH as retrenchment in state expenses is one of the battle cries at present, the Bonanza would suggest that about \$100,000 be lopped off from the University of Nevada appropriation, as now there will be so few students to care for and so few salaries to pay. The institution could be made self-supporting by renting out some of the buildings as dormitories for the divorcees and using others as saloons, gambling houses and cafes. If there is still a deficiency, it certainly will be made up by contributions from Reno business men who forced "liberal" legislation upon the state for their own selfish ends.

INTERESTING SIDELIGHTS

Votes for women and the twilight sleep for men.—Baltimore American.

Dr. Osler's age limit has one exception. Men beyond it have become adept at the tango.—Baltimore American.

Some of the larger automobiles at the show are so all-fired long it's strange the salesmen don't refer to the open space in the tonneau as the hallway.—Detroit News.

A judge declares that half the husbands of New York beat and choke their wives. If that is true, New York women should stop crying for the ballot and ask for a ball bat.—Toledo Blade.

Now that Rhode Island is thinking of making a new constitution, it is in order to suggest that the new organic law reorganize the state as a county and hitch it up to Connecticut.—St. Louis Republic.

We've gotten so now that we can't quite swallow that line about "losses of the enemy were probably greater than indicated by the official announcement made here." We're sorry. But we've got to be shown.—Chicago Post.

last night and sent to jail for 20 days on the charge of disturbing the peace.

R. E. Wall, the Goldfield miner who ran amuck night before last and shot up the Tonopah police station, when protecting himself, as he thought, against some fellows whom he claimed had threatened his life, was tried before Justice Dunsath.

WANTED

At the Bonanza office, nice clean soft rags, large and free from buttons and hooks and eyes. Rags must be washed and of cotton. Five cents a pound will be paid for same. Read the Bonanza Want Ads

EVERYTHING, good or bad, gets mo' so with age. That even ain't no fool like an ole fool.





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